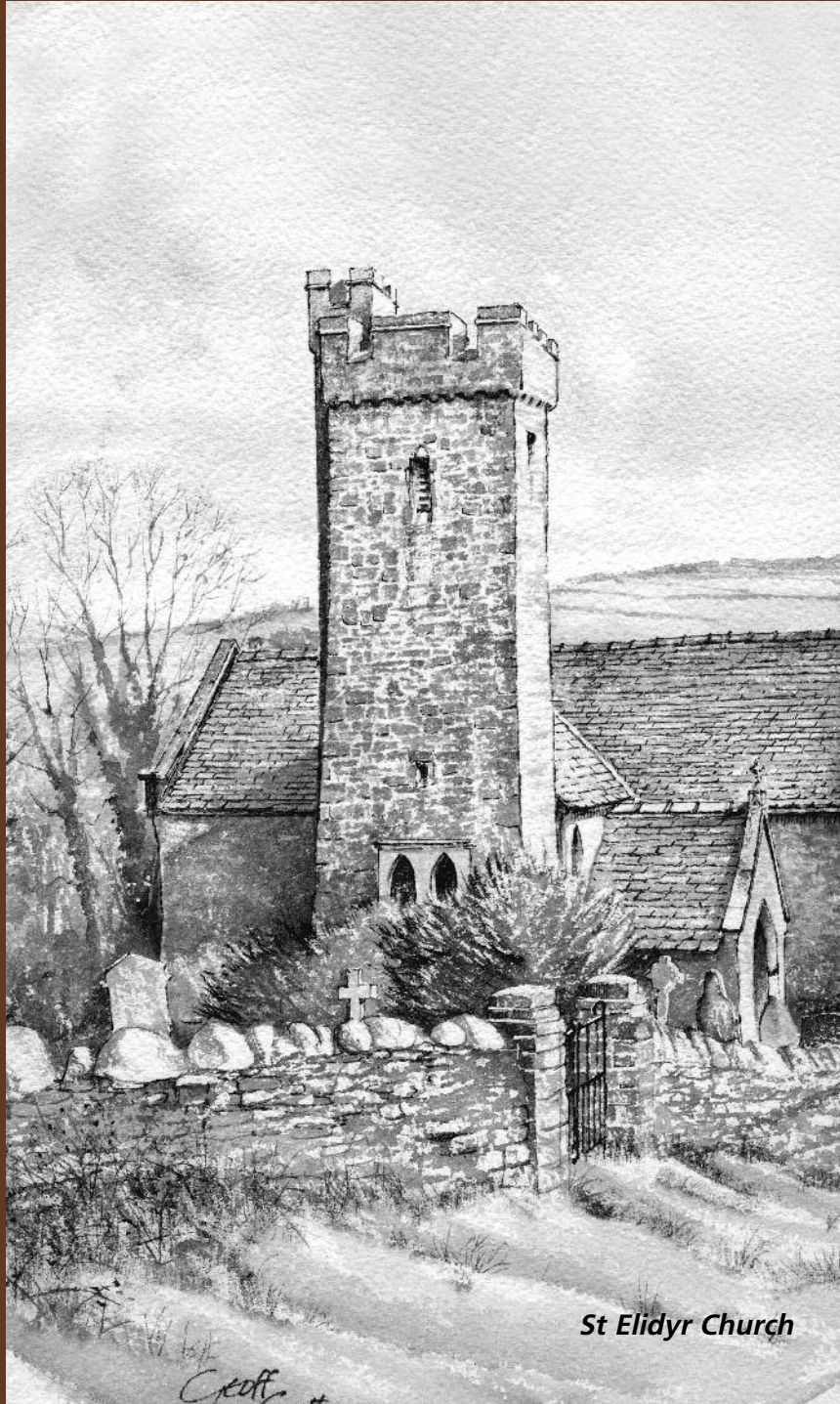


LLANTEG



St Elidyr Church

*Naws am Le
Sense of Place*

Name

Today the accepted form of the name is 'Llanteg' but 'Lanteague' has been much used. The Congregational chapel bears this spelling and the former gentry house was East Lanteague. Both forms are long standing but 'Llanteg' is the earlier. It may refer to a church (Welsh *llan*), but Dr. B.G. Charles, the authority on Pembrokeshire place names has found 'Nanteg' occurring at the same date as 'Llanteg' and suggests that the name derives from *nant* and *teg* - meaning something like pleasant stream.

Location

Llanteg is in the ancient parish of Crunwere (or Crunwear). The first Church was founded when Christianity was new in the area. Now dedicated to St Elidyr, it was formally dedicated to St Teilo. In the early Christian period the area was Welsh speaking and, despite changes in the Middle Ages when the Normans arrived and the Earldom of Pembroke was established, a strong Welsh element survived. This may be illustrated from local placenames like Rhydgoch (Red ford) and Trenewydd (New farm) and field names like Park Garw (Rough field). By contrast it is suggested that the place name Ruelwall may be derived from the old French word *ruelle*: a small road or path.

A Borderland

Crunwere brook was the boundary of both Coedrath (the pre-Norman commote) and the Norman Earldom of Pembroke which held sway in the Middle Ages. It also marks the limit of Pembrokeshire (established in the reign of Henry VIII, subsumed in Dyfed during the years 1974-1996 and restored in 1996). In 1841 one of the local cottages was called Pont-y-ddwy-sir. (Two counties bridge). The much later Castle Ely Bridge connects Crunwere with Eglwys Gymyn in Carmarthenshire.

Antiquities

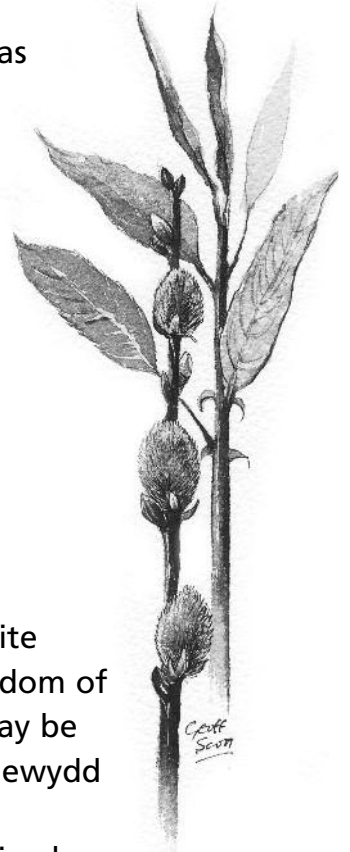
Beaconing, a place name just north of Trenewydd, may refer to a Bronze Age burial tumulus reused in more recent times as the site of a beacon. When the turnpike road was built early in the 19th century, it cut through a feature known as Llanteg enclosure, possibly an Iron Age earthwork. Present day Blackheath House is at its centre.

Early Residences and Gentry Houses

It is interesting to notice that the name Trenewydd already existed in 1568. When this new farm was founded and what it replaced, is at present unknown. Cambria Archaeology has noted possible medieval earthworks there.

In 1670 Trenewydd had 6 hearths which made it the most luxurious house in the parish. At that time it was the house of Reynold Howell Gent.

A lost house of the parish is (in translation) the Mansion of the Red Ford of which there is



mention in 1569. Rhydgoch is believed to have been situated on the right of the road north past Crunwere Rectory (now Crunwere House) and almost opposite the turning for Broomylake.

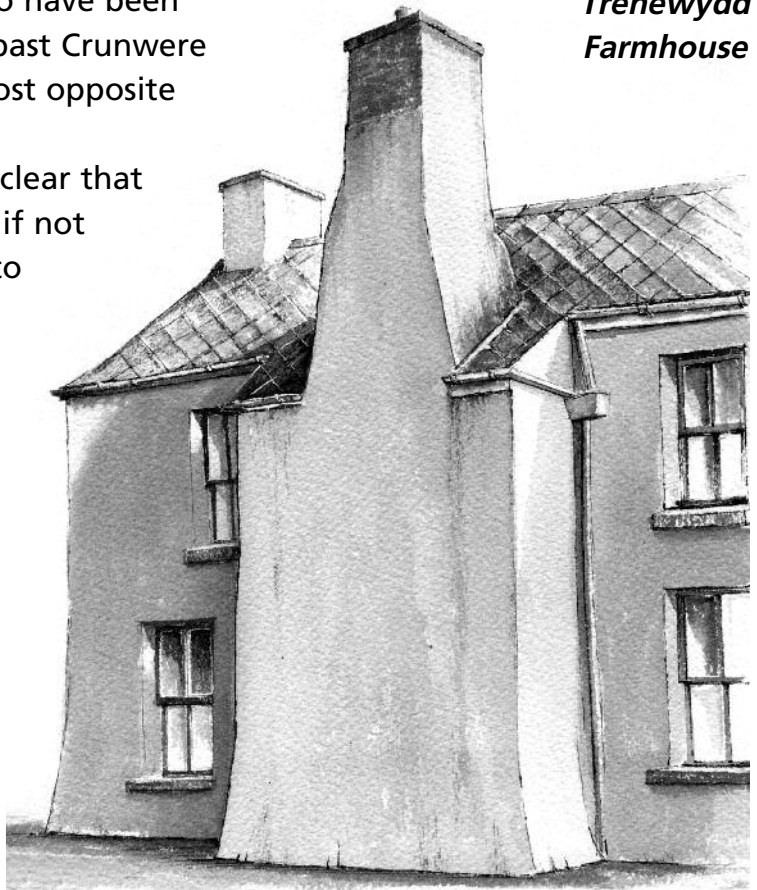
As for Llanteg (or Lanteague) itself, it is clear that there was a gentry house of this name - if not two. The clues that remain are difficult to interpret with confidence.

A tablet in the church notes the death of Thomas Davies 'late of Lanteague Esqr'

on 13 April 1706 aged 98. However other sources associate the 17th and early 18th century Davises (a branch of the family from Newton in Laugharne), with White House in Lanteague. (The location of such a house is now unknown but is possibly East Llanteg.)

The Hensleigh family were also associated with Llanteg in the 17th Century. Their property later passed to the Picton Castle Estate. The present day East Llanteg farm is in the line of continuity with the site described by the Picton

Castle Estate as 'Llanteg Capital', that is a gentry house.



*Trenewydd
Farmhouse*

Medieval Church Connections

In the Middle Ages the Rectory was part of the possessions successively of Pembroke Priory and the Abbey of St Albans. The lists of vicars run from 1344.

Common Land

The school, a number of houses, some additional roads and Llanteglos were all on the former common land. The greater part of the common land (186 acres) is now enclosed following an award of 1868.

Geology and Local Names

The local rock formation was a feature which gave 'Garnas Rockes' farm its name, (Garness today). It is said that the name 'Pencilvania' arises from a particular type of stone which could be used as a slate pencil, found on the old loop of A477 near Castle Ely.

Industries of the past

The tithe schedule of 1842 shows four fields of Trenewydd were called Quarry or Quarry Park and an adjoining one, Greystone Park. Extraction of lime by burning is suggested by the names East Kiln Park, West Kiln Park and Hill Kiln Park. The quarries and the 2 kilns still exist.

A little to the south of Trenewydd were 4 fields called Clay Mountain. Relatively recently this clay was used in the production of pele, a fuel combining anthracite small coal and clay.

Crunwre Enclosures 1868 awarded 2 roods for the supply of clay for the poor or other inhabitants of the parish. Also 2 roods to be used as a public quarry for supplying stone and gravel for the repair of the roads and ways within the parish (these two pieces of land were east of the Mountain Chapel).

Near the former Rectory is a field called Tan Pits, and Park Pwll Llif (sawpit field) was in the area of Blaenhafod.

Border Valley

The border valley contains Milton - The Mill settlement or village. Whatever the earlier situation was, by the later 18th century the local mill was not located on what was then Milton Farm.

There was a mill hard by referred to in 1723 as Gardeners Mill, but more often by variants of Carness or Garnas.

The stream has been much used in the past, but there are some problems of site identification. A document of 1737 refers to 'Crunwear Mill' while in 1842, in Garnas holding there was a Mill Park nowhere near any known mill.

In the Middle Ages there were three fulling mills in the commote of Coedrath and it seems likely that one of these was in Crunwre, since two or three centuries later in 1712, a building in the parish was referred to as 'the old fulling mill'. The tradition of woollen manufacture continued, and in the 18th century a water mill was used in the production of cloth at Ledgerland. One James Price is said to have been the last to operate it. Local tradition says that when the mill was closed, the owner built a new farmhouse at the top of his land away from the river and nearer the public road. This move had happened before the Tithe Survey was made in 1842.

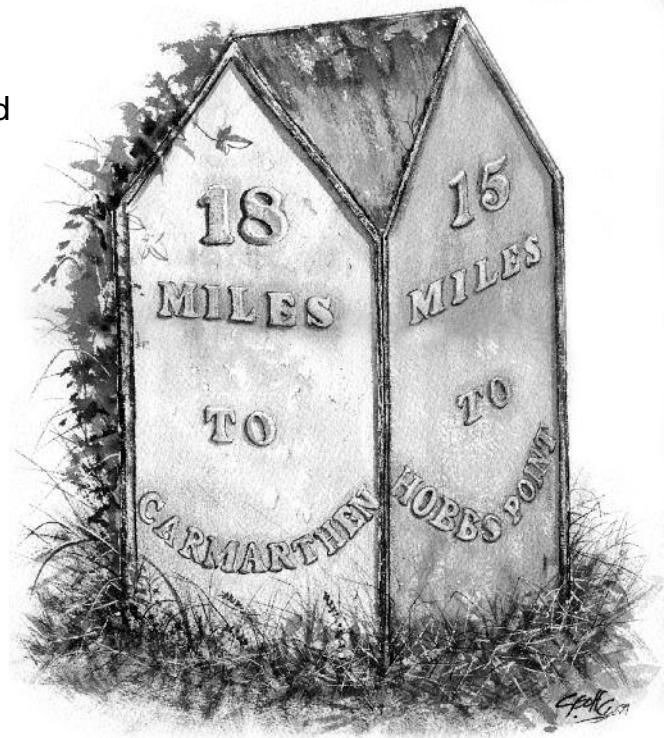
Garness Mill (19th century)



Roads Old and New

The area is dominated today by the A477 which follows the line of the 19th century turnpike road (there was a tollgate near Llanteg crossroads). Traces of the older road system underline the modern side roads. However, many of the earlier routes are now represented only by a hedgeline. The main pre-turnpike road across the parish ran from Oxford (a significant name perhaps since it lies near the Crunwere brook) passed the church and Lanteague, swinging west towards Trenewydd, a little south of the present A477. A road from Tavernspite (an important route centre) came south past the former Rectory, now Crunwere House, where there was a crossroads, and on towards Amroth, (crossing the Oxford road just south of the present road).

Old maps show a few houses north and slightly north-west of the former Rectory. There is reference from 1710 to the New Inn, but so far it is unlocated. The building of the turnpike road encouraged settlement around Lanteague. Two local inns, The Royal Oak and The Golden Lion, ministered to the needs of travellers (Oaklands and The Laurels today).



Milestone on old turnpike near former Royal Oak (now Oaklands)

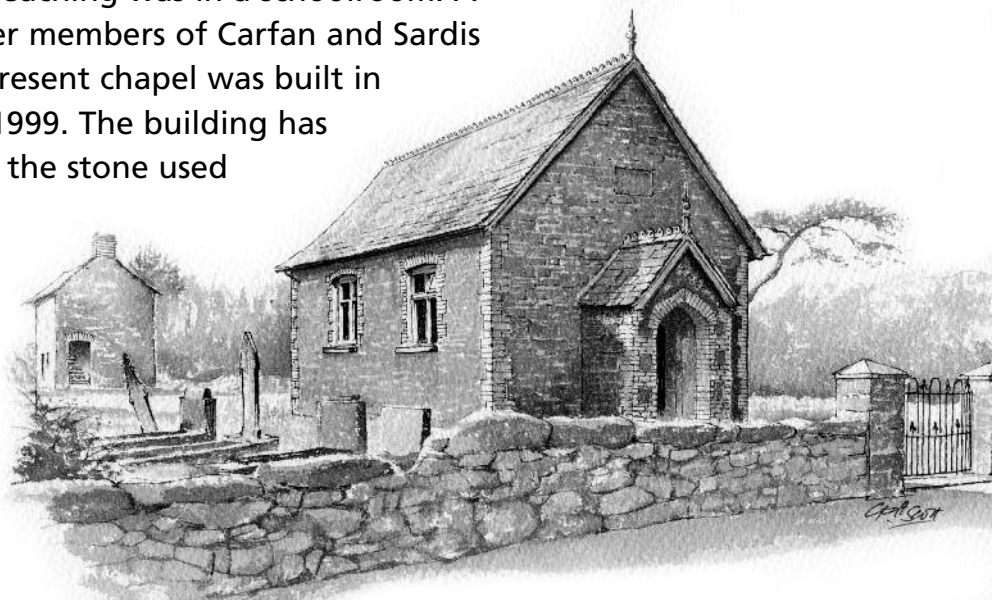
St. Elidyr's Church

The Church is an ancient foundation, but as shown by the late Charles F. Shepherd, the structure had deteriorated by the nineteenth century. It was rebuilt in 1843 and restored in 1878. During the restoration the old gallery and box pews were removed. The east window of stained glass was given in memory of a former incumbent. Amongst the inscriptions is one noting the death in 1727 of John Howell (son of Reynold Howell of Trenewydd) who was a non juror.

Chapels

The first congregational preaching was in a schoolroom. A Church composed of former members of Carfan and Sardis was formed in 1854. The present chapel was built in 1889 and finally closed in 1999. The building has now been demolished and the stone used to build a dwelling at the vestry to the rear. The 'footprint' of the chapel is now a Memorial Garden. The two pumps situated there originally came from Crunwere and Sparrow's Nest farms.

Lanteague Congregational Chapel



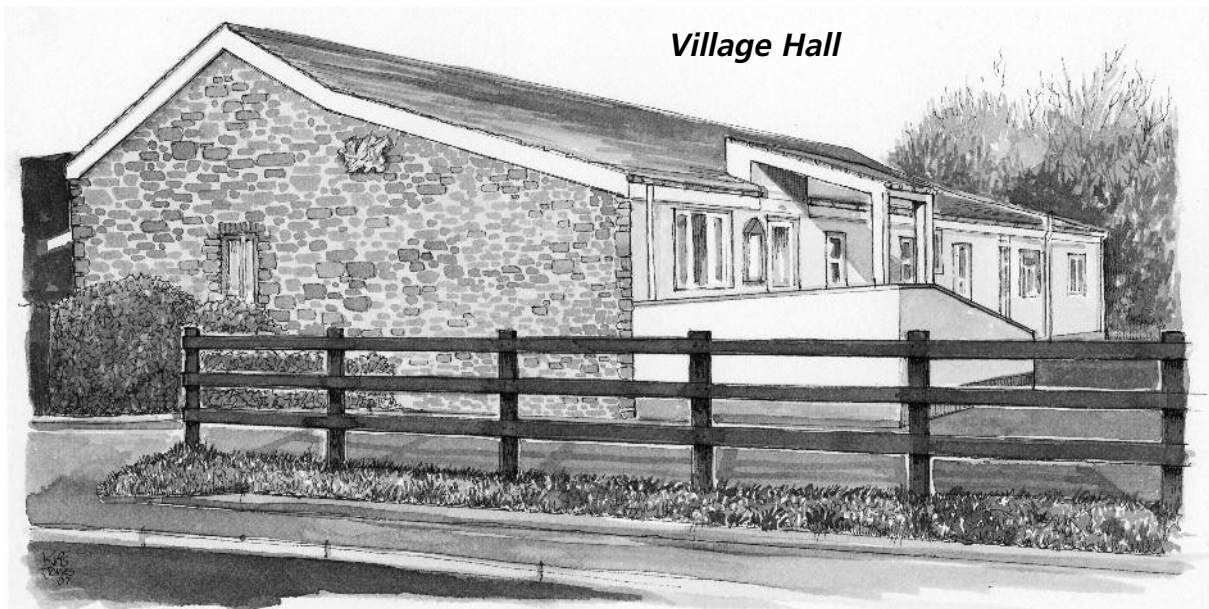
Zoar Chapel



Before the building of Zoar, the local Baptists worshipped in a grain loft at Long Lane Farm (occupied by Tom Phillips). The chapel site was given by the brothers William and John Thomas, Great Griggs, members of Glanrhyd Baptist Church and turners and coopers by trade. Most of the haulage was done gratis by David Evans, Trelessy, and the lean-to caretaker's house built by John Morgan. The chapel has closed and is now a chapel of rest.

Schools

A public elementary school was erected in 1876 and served until 1947, when pupils were transferred to Amroth.



Village Hall

Village Hall

This was erected and opened in 1948. Extended in 1980s and refurbished in 1999.

Further historical information on Llanteg and the Parish of Crunwre can be found in the numerous publications of Llanteg History Society which was formed in 1999.

Country Code

Respect • Protect • Enjoy

- Be safe - plan ahead and follow any signs.
- Leave gates and property as you find them.
- Protect plants and animals, and take your litter home.
- Keep dogs under close control.
- Consider other people.

Text researched and written by Llanteg History Society
Design by Waterfront Graphics
Illustrations: Geoff Scott & Kris Jones
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